

REMARKS

Claims 1-29 are pending in the present application and stand rejected. The Examiner's reconsideration is respectfully requested in view of the following remarks.

Claims 1, 2, 5, 7, 8, 11-14, 20, 21 and 24-26 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tackbary et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,555,496) (hereinafter "Tackbary").

Claims 3, 4, 15, 27 and 28 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tackbary, as applied to claims 1, 7 and 20.

Claim 6 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tackbary, in view of Axaopoulous et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,286,002) (hereinafter "Axaopoulous").

Claims 9, 10, 16, 22, 23 and 29 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tackbary, in view of Aalbersberg (U.S. Patent No. 5,946,678) (hereinafter "Aalbersberg").

Claims 17-19 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tackbary, in view of Aalbersberg, as applied to claim 10, and further in view of Axaopoulous.

The rejections are respectfully traversed. Applicants maintain the arguments presented in their previous response, and submit the following additional comments in response to the Examiner's Response to Arguments.

The Office Action contends that "Tackbary discloses a multi-view browser that uses hyper-text linking." This is not the claim language. Claim 1 claims, *inter alia*, "a multi-view browser for rendering a set of views stored in the storage device, *each view*

comprising a perspective of product data...; and a hypertext browser for generating relevant data from said product data. The Examiner cannot simply combine and alter claim language to suit the purpose of the rejection. In particular, Tackbary does not teach a multi-view browser for rendering a set of views where each view includes a perspective of product data, and a separate, hypertext browser for generating relevant data from said product data, as essentially claimed in claim 1.

With regards to claims 7 and 20, the Office Action contends that “Tackbary teaches searching and categorizing by data or occasion or name or relationship, and presented in tabular form.” As an example, the Office Action refers again to Figure 4. Applicants reiterate that “tabs,” as claimed in claims 7 and 20, are discussed in the instant application in view of Figure 1, which shows tabs of “Systems,” “Instrumentation,” “Solutions,” and “More.” The use of such “tabs,” as described in the specification and claimed in claims 7 and 20, is not taught by Tackbary.

Further, the Examiner seems to be under a grammatical misconception that the claimed term “tab” and the Examiner’s frequently-used term “tabular” are synonyms. The term “tabular” is not used in the instant claims, yet the Examiner continues to repeat it under at least three separate sections of his “Response to Arguments” and throughout the “Claim Rejections” section. The terms “tab” and “tabular” have different definitions; according to the Merriam-Webster dictionary, the terms even have different etymologies. The term “tab” is a noun of unknown origin. The term “tabular” is an adjective form of the term “table,” which is based on the Latin *tabularis*. The terms “tab” and “table” are clearly distinguishable. If Examiner is going to continue to interpret the term “tab” as

“tabular,” then Applicants request documentation or an Examiner’s affidavit establishing that the words can be used interchangeably in the manner the Examiner is suggesting. The Office Action also provides no citation to the references in its suggested motivation to combine. For example, p. 5 of the Office Action states that “one of ordinary skill in the art would ascertain organizing searched product information in tabular form by relevance by category and subcategory as an additional viewing convenience to the user, and thereby attract users to the service.” Disregarding the improper use of the term “tabular” for the sake of argument, the Office Action basically created, on its own, the motivation to combine. This is entirely improper. “Obviousness can *only* be established by combining or modifying the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention where there is some teaching, suggestion, or motivation to do so found either explicitly or implicitly in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art.” MPEP §2143.01. Therefore, Applicants respectfully request that citation to the references, or, in the alternative, an Examiner’s affidavit, be provided establishing that the Examiner’s proposed motivation was truly known by one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made.

Accordingly, claims 1, 7, 18 and 20 are believed to be patentably distinguishable over Tackbary. The dependent claims are believed to be allowable for at least the reasons given for the independent claims. Withdrawal of the claim rejections of the claims under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) is respectfully requested.

In view of the foregoing remarks, it is respectfully submitted that all the claims now pending in the application are in condition for allowance. Early and favorable reconsideration is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,

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